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The Barker and the Mountebank.

Fresh from an illuminating heart to heart confabulation with Colonel JIM GUFFEY of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Tom TAGGART of French Lick, Indiana, contributes a whole streak of fatness to the Bryan symposium. In the intervals of the struggle between the American Monte Carlo and the State police the Hon. Tom quite often finds opportunity for a word or two. What will especially impress an pager people, however, is Mr. TAGGART'S ≹lefinition of Mr. BRYAN's attitude:

"We will favor the regulation of railroads, not the ownership of them. Ownership of railroads, 3:now, is not at the present time in Mr. BETAN'S

But why not? There is room in that Immeasurable cavity for everything. Other considerations may have crowded to the front of late, especially that of getting the Democratic nomination next summer; but how can even the Hon. TOM TAGGART feel wholly sure that the idea, the fixed purpose, does not lurk in some quiet though ineffably potential alley at the back of noisier and more pressing things? Government ownership and the initiative and the referendum burst from Mr. BRYAN'S yawning lips when he first landed on these shores. some months ago. As to those propositions his ambitions have muzzled his garrulity since then. Still alert and sinuous, he adjusts himself with ease to circumstance. He has heard from the South, where thinking men have clearly forecasted the operation of Government ownership in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission, and he is willing to retire that plan for the moment as a mere caprice. But there is a rift in the lute which Mr. TAGGART handles so industriously. And everybody knows it.

Wanted: A National Song.

There are indications that a long suffering people has reached the point of desperation as to that lugubrious and dismal moan "The Star Spangled Banner." We refer, of course, to the alleged "music," which was tolerable enough so long as one could escape it, but which, since its adoption by the Government as "the national air." has assumed the proporns of a most pestiferous epidemic. It has come to pass that innocent persons from all parts of the country have been afflicted by it when visiting the national capital and have returned later to the refuge of distant homes to spread the story of their martyrdom. Little by little it has established itself in the repertory of all the Federal bands and orchestras. Orchestras in loval theatres hurl it at their unoffending patrons. And so, from the centre of the universe in the White House, it is flung far and wide to torture helpless thousands who have done nothing to deserve so ill a fate.

Why this awful composition was ever adopted as the national anthem nobody seems to know. In the days of CLEVE-LAND and HARRISON, when Sousa was the Government bandmaster, "Hail Columbja" was made the patriotic tailend number in public concerts all over Washington. It was so during the Fanciulli régime, which succeeded that of Sousa. Then came "..ieutenant" SAUTELMAN, a maestro who ems to think that RICHARD WAGNER wrote his best music for brass bands; and ever since Washington has had "The Star Spangled Banner" at all hours of the day and night until the patient multitudes have come to regard it as a penalty of free citizenship, as the expedient of an inscrutable Providence to preserve them from godless pride and ostentation. The encyclopædias assert that KEY's words were adapted by his direction to an English tune, JOHN STAF-FORD SMITH'S "Anacreon in Heaven." It was not in heaven that ANACREON heard those wails, if indeed he ever heard them at all, for in another world they are the wails of lost souls, and in this world they serve as an "Invitation to the Tomb."

It may fit the present plight and accommodate both parties to the drama to reduce themselves to a choice between a to deum and a litany, with "The Star Spangled Banner" which will serve for either. What the American people want, however, as a song that will truly represent their noble past and their splendid future, is some burst of joyous and triumphant harmony-something they can march to, dance to, fight and conquer with, not a mournful and despondent

Will Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Resign?

I SIT HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S recent severe attack of illness, an attack o which he nearly succumbed, has naturally revived the report of his intention ister. When Lord SALISBURY retired few Unionists disputed the fitness of his nephew, Mr. A. J. Balfous, to replace him. For the Liberals, however, the se-

Of course the choice would have to be existing Cabinet, and recent experience has shown that it is expedient for the the victim and his friends. A man no fence to an area of twelve square miles; head of a Government to be also leader | more surely betray himself to his enemy | but the range is the finest grazing land

of his party in the House of Commons. In the latter capacity Sir HENRY CAMP-BELL-BANNERMAN has had for his principal coadjutors Mr. H. H. ASQUITH, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir EDWARD GREY, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. R. H. HALDANE, Secretary for War; Mr. JOHN MORLEY, Secretary for India; Mr. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, now Secretary for Ireland; Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonial Office. Of these Mr. Asquith as a devoted friend of Lord ROSEBERY would exasperate the Irish Nationalists. Mr. HALDANE is a great metaphysician, but in the discussion of general topics he has not the gift of striking a popular chord, and his plan of military reform, while meeting with approval in some quarters, has provoked vehement criticism in others. Mr. MORLEY is too deeply committed to Home Rule to please a large fraction of his party. Mr. BIRRELL is an epigrammatist, but scarcely recognized as of the calibre whereof Prime Ministers are made. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is one of the ablest members of the Cabinet, and if the Laborites should treble their strength in the next Parliament he might be accepted as the chief of a Liberal-Laborite coalition, but his hour has not yet arrived. As for Mr. Church-ILL, he has advanced rapidly in public esteem, but his independent spirit has given his colleagues some uneasiness and in these days he would be regarded as too young, although some nine years older than was the younger PITT when he was first made Premier. Besides, we cannot recall one precedent for the abrupt

State to the headship of a Ministry. By a process, then, of elimination, we reach the conclusion that Sir EDWARD GREY is most likely to become Premier and leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons should Sir HENRY CAMP-BELL-BANNERMAN resign. Whether he would also retain his present office of Foreign Secretary is uncertain, for there must be a limit to his capacity for work. Americans would have reason to be pleased at his appointment, for by concluding an agreement with Russia he has done his best to render superfluous the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which he would doubtless allow to lapse in August,

It has been suggested that the present

elevation of an Assistant Secretary of

Premier, even should he feel incapacitated to go on performing the dual function which he has hitherto discharged, might relieve his followers from the unwelcome necessity of choosing a successor by taking a seat in the House of Lords, where, emancipated from the toil of leading the Liberals in the House of Commons, he could still retain the direction of the Government. That was the course which Lord BEACONSFIELD pursued under somewhat similar circumstances, but the precedent is not a happy one, for the so-called Fourth Party organized an insurrection against Sir STAF-FORD NORTHCOTE, his lieutenant in the Commons. Sir Stafford, however, was an easygoing man, handicapped by the suspicion of feeling too much deference for Mr. GLADSTONE, to whom he had once occupied the position of private secretary. No such objection could be made to Mr. ASQUITH, who is a man of sturdy fibre, and doubtless the Home Rule Liberals would tolerate him so long as he should not be invested with the authority of a Premier. Whether with any show of consistency Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN can accept a seat in the House of Lords after proclaiming a campaign against that body is a question open to dispute. In some quarters such a step on his pert might expose him to the charge of insincerity, but it may be said, on the other hand, that he could render his party and the British nation a great service in the upper house by setting forth there the arguments for limitation of its authority. He has never advocated the abolition of that chamber, but has demanded such an emendation of it as would make it duly

will of the electorate.

subordinate to the definitely pronounced

The Snapshot Nuisance. There will be scant sympathy with the unlucky photographer who was fined in the night court on Monday for making a nuisance of himself in front of Madison Square Garden. He was only an employee, to be sure, earning his living, but the annovance to which he subjected several persons was great, and one which is increasing constantly. One need not be in public life or conspicuous in any walk to earn the attention of the professional snapshotter, and the protection formerly enjoyed by the humble and lowly through their modest situation is

continually decreasing. The illustrated periodicals are responsible for these invasions of privacy, which result in exhibiting men and women to their acquaintances and to the world at large in the most unsatisfactory and undignified poses. Years ago the camera was trained only on notables, either at their own request or with their implied sanction, while they were appearing in public. They photographed had opportunity to present themselves in the most advantageous light, and were ridiculous only in frank and honest caricature. Now the most shrinking of men is likely to find himself perpetuated in pictures showing him in the act of tying his shoe lace or brushing his hat. The audacity and resourcefulness of the photographers have no limits, and the good taste and considerateness of their employers appear to be entirely undeveloped.

A study of the illustrated press will furnish ample explanation of the reason why the most beautiful and vain of women or the handsomest and most conceited of men should object to the casual photographer. It is not given to all to look their best as they climb into shortly to resign the office of Prime Min- a hansom or pick their way across a muddy roadway. Nor is the lens of the camera always fair. It frequently distorts features, flattens heads and reproduces bodies in disproportion. When lection of a successor would offer a grave to its active malignity is added the effect and perplexing question. art of making the most Solomonlike bemade from among the members of the tray all the outward signs of idiocy or western out of doors to range in, while insanity, the result is not pleasant for this little herd is confined by a wire

by writing a book than he does by sub- that could be found in the Wichita game mitting to the flashlight artist.

Recently there have been a few hopeful signs of rebellion against the tyranny of the camera. In a national convention seven years ago one of the machines was kicked over by an irate delegate. The proprietors of at least one popular dining place have refused to permit the things to be used on their premises. But the great majority of private citizens, unorganized and without cooperation, is at the mercy of enterprising publishers and their persistent agents. Perhaps a pop-'ular revolt may be at hand, and there may come a day when only those who want their photographs published will be compelled to endure it, unless they are candidates for public office or commit a crime

A Comparison of Trade Fields.

American sales to Europe, including the United Kingdom, for the nine months ended with September were \$43,592,000 more than those of the corresponding period in 1906. Sales to neighbors of the Western Hemisphere, although only about 40 per cent. of the European account, increased nearly \$42,000,000. In the former case the gain has been a trifle more than 5 per cent.; in the latter case 14 per cent.

Referring to the same period in all cases. American sales to the United Kingdom show an increase of \$14,000,000, while the increase in the Canadian account was \$19,000,000. The German account gained \$18,000,000, and the account with France \$7,500,000. Mexico enlarged her purchases by \$6,000,000, and the South Americans by \$7,000,000. Italy's account, which in amount is about the same as that of Cuba, shows a gain of \$1,000,000, while that of the latter increased \$5,000,-000. Sales to Argentina show a decline of nearly \$1,000,000, while Brazil increased her account by nearly \$4,000,000.

The relative percentage of trade gain in these areas, Europe and the Western Hemisphere, holds during a period of years. Sales to Europe for the fiscal year 1902 were \$1,008,033,981, and for 1907 \$1,298,452,380, a gain of 30 per cent. Sales to the Western Hemisphere were \$242,014,-697 in 1902 and \$431,997,815 in 1907, a gain of approximately 80 per cent. In 1902 our European accounts represented 73 per cent. of our total export business, and our Western Hemisphere accounts 17.5 per cent. In 1907 the European account represented 61 per cent. and the Western Hemisphere account 23 per cent.

Because almost compelled by circumstances to do so, Europe and Great Britain buy our foodstuffs, provisions and raw materials. Effort to place manufactured wares in those markets, although it has met with some success, encounters the stubborn opposition of local interests. Much the larger part of our business in the Western Hemisphere is represented by manufactured goods, and in that region we encounter chiefly the competition of Europe and only a limited opposition from local interests. The limit of our sales is practically the limit of our commercial enterprise and business energy. The fact that our gain in that area has been 80 per cent. in five years does not mean that we have reached the end of our opportunity. It is merely a proof that another 80 per cent, increase can be effected within the

trianism. The echoes of the great test ride continue to reverberate. The worst havoe occurred in the Engineer Corps, some of whose distinguished members have more use for a dolphin than for a bronco. We refer to Colonels who have charge of river and harbor works that are being pushed to completion under their personal direction. Boards of trade and the transportation associations are greatly concerned to see engineer officers who have been "on the job" for several years, to use a phrase universally understood, remain at their posts until a channel has been deepened or a harbor basin widened. To have them snatched away in the meridian of their usefulness would be a grievance not to be borne unprotestingly. But that is actually threatened

by the drastic army ride order. In harbor work an engineer officer who is no longer young nor longer rides a horse in the performance of his duties has a tendency to take on flesh. For instance, there is Colonel WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, who has been in charge of that imperative improvement the construction of the Ambrose Channel at New York. General GRANT excused Colonel Marshall from galloping, trotting and riding fifteen miles on the back of a horse because he was too heavy for equestrian exercise, his weight having gone up to 300 pounds.

If the President obdurately stands upon the enforcement of his order to the letter in all cases, Colonel MARSHALL must leave the service, although he is almost, if not quite, indispensable as the engineer in charge of New York harbor. The same fate impends over Colonel CHARLES E. DAVIS, who is in charge of river and harbor improvements at Detroit, and who was excused from the test because he was physically incapa' lo of taking the ride. Colonel Davis's services have been of inestima ble value to shipping interests on the lakes, and he never misses a day from his duties. If the President insists on having engineer officers who can ride bucking broncos on the New York and Detroit assignments, the harbor works may suffer, but a great principle will have triumphed. A sense of the fitness of things would seem to require in the cases of Colonels MARSHALL and DAVIS the substitution of the deck of a tugboat for the back of a horse.

Old Americans in Oklahoma.

The fifteen fine buffaloes which left the New York Zoological Park October 11 for their new home in southwestern Oklahoma arrived safely at their des tination and are now living under conditions identical in most respects with those which their fathers enjoyed. Their ancestors, to be sure, had most of the entire

reserve. The grasses are unexcelled and there are running streams in plenty; high hills and valleys and plain give the

desired diversity, and the range is large enough to keep the animals wild and free. It will not hurt them either to be subjected to a little human oversight. They will sometimes appreciate in winter the sheds that have been built to ward off the most inclement storms and the hay barn stocked with provender to tide over any period of scanty grazing. The whole country will be glad to hear

now and then that this herd is prospering and increasing, for it is hoped to make these tifteen buffaloes the nucleus of a new national herd. Through them, it is believed, the American bison may be preserved from utter extinction. They were a gift to the American people from the New York Zoological Park and were the pick of a splendid herd of forty-five animals that were living in The Bronx. Notwithstanding the splendid condition of this herd, Dr. HORNADAY and the other officials of the park knew that these animals could never be perpetuated in full vigor in the restricted area to which they were here confined. It was better to return a carefully selected herd to the public lands where they might live and multiply amid surroundings such as were

once the home of millions of their kind. The offer of this herd was made to the Secretary of Agriculture, who promptly accepted it. It is the only way to perpetuate the bison. The herd in the Yellowstone National Park has been gradually decreasing. Even severe penalties imposed for killing them in the park have not prevented depredations by poachers, who have been tempted to run the risk when buffalo hides were bringing from \$150 to \$200.

The New York Zoological Park will still continue to show the finest exhibition herd in the country. Ten lusty calves have been born there this year. and the bison promises to be always among the prominent exhibits of the

Boston is evidently not the paradise of the automobilist. Since September 1 there have been 229 prosecutions for violations of the motor laws, and in all except four cases, and 11 continued to other terms of court, there have been convictions. The fines range from \$15 to \$30, and in one case the defendant was sentenced to two months imprisonment for operating an automobile while drunk. During the last six months there have been 737 prosecutions in Boston and the fines imposed have amounted to 36,715. At this rate of mulcting the transfer of ownership in automobiles to the police or the Sheriff seems to be only a question of time.

One Prominent Kentuckian Murders Another. -From a newspaper headline. All murdering or murdered Kentuckians are "prominent.

The Mover-Haywood Idea

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: could have done it: he has bumped Him off! BOISE CITY, Idaho, November 14.

Burtington Magazine for November.

In the November number of the Burlington agazine Mr. C.J. Holmes describes with great the recently found "Dedham Vale" of 1811 by Constable, that has been on exhibition in London. He points out that this is the earliest large landscape by the painter hat is known. It is reproduced in a pleasing photogravure. Dr. Bode comments on two Rensissance bronze busts in Mr. Widener's ollection, and suggests who the artist may be; H. Cook discusses the picture by Leonardo da Vinci in the Ambrosiana, which is now called "Portrait of a Musician," and Dr. S. G. Bushell has an interesting notice of a Chinese porcelain figure of Kuan Yin. All these articles, of course, are fully illustrated.

Much space is devoted to a discussion of the proposal to house some part of the British rational paintings in the palace of Westminster. There are papers on lead vases, on the nimbus in Eastern art, and on the lustred tiles of the Palais de Justice at Poitiers, with notes on a fifteeath century tapestry lately found in Spain, on the monuments at Verona, and on works of Rembrandt.

In the American notes Mr. Kenyon Cox writes an appreciation of Winslow Homer, and Mr. W. Walton discusses the New York Municipal Art Commission. of course, are fully illustrated

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir? The story of Kipling being charged \$3 for "Impudence" in a Canadian landlord's bill is reminiscent. The original yarn runs that Fanny Kemble was driving to the station at Lenox at the close of the season in a conventional farm "wagon" or two seated affair, driven thither by her landford, owner of a small farm in the outskirts of the village. The autumnal color-ing of the foliage was especially beautiful, the sky an Ægean blue and the air (of October) an elixir. Now country folk believe in being friendly, and their way of showing politeness is to talk, talk, talk, talk, talk, through their nose of course, and on the most saltless and insipid of topics; an uncommon crop of potatoes or a "right smart apple yield," &c.
Thus did Fanny Kemble's farmer dilate, while
she was drinking in the beauty of the landscape

and mentally reverting to Keats's "Autumn" and dwelling on the poetry of the dying year. At last the farmer became really unendurable and Mrs. Kemble remarked snappishly, "I wish you wouldn't talk. I want to think." Obadiah shut up straightway, like a bivalve on the approach ble, and so continued till they reached the instantly recollected herself and unbent most gra-

"Well, Mr. Rankin, we have only a moment, but I want to thank you and your wife most cordially for a very pleasant summer. By the by, how much "Five dollars and fifty cents," solemnly replied

"I had supposed it was 50 cents." "Oh, the regular fare to the station is 50 The 35 is for sass. I don't often take sass, but when

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., November 18. Three Boston Bags.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A short while ago one of your correspondents wanted to know what was inside the green bags that all Bostonians

guarded and it was only after many unsuccessful attempts that I was finally able to examine three. The first was absolutely empty: the second contained a copy of the Boston Transcript, and the third held a pair of skates.

Oklahoma to the Union. SKIATOOK, I. T., November 14.

A Glorious Oklahomian

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your col-

umn of famous Americans don't overlook Pussy-

foot Johnson, the famous whiskey sleuth, whose

The Modern Drama. From the Denver Republica What alls the stage? the query goes—but what, pray, is the matter When modern plays have ne'er been matched in When modern plays have ne'er been matched in clothes, and likewise clatter?

Though Art may lag with drooping wing, and prove to be unsteady.

To save the day and bring in coin the slapstick's always ready.

And when a piece of merit fails to call out high-browed thinkers.

Is is a matter of great case to call some expert tinkers. And where it lagged the plot, forsooth, will seen go

They are the twins that save the day, when Art can't They make dramatic skies serene and managers turn sunny;
What matters is if fairest muse may be completely throttled? shrottled? stage will pay when it has been alapsticked and solter bottled!

THE SHERMAN LAW.

Half Baked Measure to Hamper Injure American Commerce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Presi ent Roosevelt might do much good for him elf and for the political party of which he is regulator, leader and boss if he would in his next annual message urge that party and his partisan admirers in Congress and every-where else to fall in behind Senator Foraker and accomplish the modification of the Hep-burn, Sherman and Elkins laws which that Senator advocated in his statesmanlike speech in Cincinnati on the second day of last month to the Grain Dealers' National Association, and especially the enactment of some such measure as the following, which he presented to the Senate three years ago:

Be it enacted, &c., that nothing in the act regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in any act amendatory of either of said acts shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce or shall prohibit any act or any contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States. of trade or commerce among the several States, provided that such a restraint be reasonable, or shall hereafter authorize imprisonment or for-feiture of property as punishment for any violation

One of the President's subordinates on the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Prouty, who cannot be fairly stigmatized by the President as a visionary or a Bourbon reactionary merger of executive, legislative and judicial owers, all delegated by Congress to him and is fellow commissioners.

He and his associate, Mr. Knapp, chairman of the commission, have recently denounced he Sherman law as "mischievous" and "in olerable." because it "strikes a blow at levelopment and progress" combinations and agreements that are reaonable, even if they do restrain in and exceptional cases some of the trade of an individual, a partnership or a corporation while they enlarge the whole trade of the ountry at home and abroad. President Roosevelt has himself already

1903 that the Sherman law be so modified as to permit "reasonable" agreements, combinations, conspiracies, monopolies and all state trade. It is, of course, not to be sericously contemplated that either the Presi lent or the Interstate Commerce Commision or any executive subordinate of the President shall have the tremendous power to decide the question of reasonableness in interstate trade, which is a judicial question. Each State will take care in its own way of its own local trade.

Probably an overwhelming majority good lawyers in the country whose opinion f anything is "worth thirty cents" believe that the Su reme Court will whenever the question is fairly presented (it is devoutly to be wished it could be before the next November elections) decide that the delegation by Congress under existing railway rate aws to the Interstate Commerce Commision of a legislative power to fix future railroad rates is unconstitutional. Even if each of the States can delegate such a power in hat way to its own agents. Congress never heless is unable to do it under the Federal Constitution. Secretary Taft endeavored in his speeches to vindicate that delega-tion by Congress which Foraker, Prouty and Knapp assail, and to vindicate it upon the plea that the general rule forbidding such delegation of legislative power has an ex-ception if and when there is no other feasrates can be fixed. There are other methods in abundance. If the Federal Executive will only enforce reasonably, fairly and without a Government brass band existing laws forbidding rebates and unjust discriminations by interstate railroads, then shippers public opinion, the several States and the courts will secure reasonable rates without

violating the Fourteenth Amendment. It may be safely affirmed that the most persistent and intelligent partisan of the President cannot exhibit examples of benefft which these portions of the Hepburn, Sherman and Elkins laws that Foraker, Prouty and Knapp propose to eliminate from the statute book, have conferred upon American trade and commerce. They have been as useless in promoting the industrial welfare of the country as the President's speeches on the accumulation and distribut wealth, beginning at Minneapolis in 1901 and 1907. Neither the laws the repeal of which has been proposed nor the speeches referred to have made national prosperity. any more than declamations against race suicide or attempted spelling reform have

availed. It is impossible for one who can use his ayes for intellectual purposes to look through the nineteenth and twenty-first volumes of the Congressional Record and decisions by the Supreme Court without discerning what a half baked enactment is the She of 1890. Even Secretary Taft said of it at Bath, Me., in September, 1906, that Congress did not seem to know how to describe that left the courts to discover the offences to be

punished. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House when reporting the bill said (21 Congressional Record, page 4,089) that just what contracts in the form of trusts or what conspiracies will be in restraint of trade or commerce mentioned in the bill will not be known until the courts have construed or interpreted this provision. into those matters a bare majority of the Supreme Court refused to go, although the late Senator Hoar, than whom no one better knew the purpose of the Senate Judiciary Committee, had said (21 Congressional Record, page 3,152) that "the great thing the bill does, except affording a remedy, is to extend the common law principles which protected fair competition in trade in old times in Engand to international and interstate com merce in the United States." He added on January 6, 1903 (36 Congressional Record. page 522), after a bare majority of the St oreme Court had adjudged that it could not and would not eliminate the word "every"
"We did not put into our bill the words 'unlawfully and improperly restrained' be we were afraid it would be objected that we were giving to the court a legislative power to declare what was improper. the Sherman law prohibited "every" contract, reasonable or unreasonable, in restraint of trade, regardless of the common law of Engand and America, on which it professed to be based.

In his tranquil moments the President should be able to perceive and appreciat the great public scandal growing out of the Sherman law, when, for example, the presi dent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad goes to the President of the United States for permission to unite that railway system with the Boston and Maine system, or the officials of the United States Steel Company solicit of President Roos permission to acquire a coal company existing in the Southern States.

He should also be able to discern in such moments that it would be even a greater public scandal and outrage on good government and decent politics should Congres attempt to require all State corporations or partnerships or individuals wishing to engage in commercial intercourse between State and State-an inherent right which the Supreme Court declared (9 Wheaton 211) is not granted by the United States, but "de rives its source from those laws whose authority is acknowledged by civilized man throughout the world '-to take out in Washington Federal licenses or franchises to trade or transport across State boundaries, and should Congress also give to the President power to revoke those licenses or franchises POLITICS.

NEW YORK, November 19. The Rest Cure.

o THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Speaking of constitutionals of the Strenuous One, what's TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT:

"IN GOD WE TRUST." The President's Order Reminds an Angle-Indian of a Famous Controversy.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The present discussion about the motto "In God We Trust," reminds me of the controversy which took place in British India forty-seven years ago, when it was proposed to place the motto "Heaven's Light Our Guide" on the medal of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Up to that time there were five orders of knighthood with their respective mottoes as follows: The Order of the Garter, "Evi Be to Him Who Evil Thinks"; the Order of the Thistle, "No One Annoys Me With Impunity"; the Order of St. Patrick, "Who Shall Separate?"; the Order of St. Michae and St. George, "A Pledge of Better Things" the Order of the Bath "Three Joined in One It never occurred to any one in those day to establish an order of decoration withou ome motto, and the only question raised was. Should the motto be of a religious char acter or not? Lord Canning, anning." Viceroy and Governor-General o Canning." but Lord Lawrence, at that time Sir John Lawrence, Lieutenant-Governor of the Pun-jab, and his friends Sir Herbert Edwards, Sir Henry Durand and others, decided Chris tian officials, suggested a motto similar to the inscription on the coin of the American republic. I think it was "In God We Trust, out the native advisers of the Crown main tained that the English word "God" expressed only the Christian conception of the Suprem Being. Allah, they said, was the Moslem's God, and Brahma that of the Hindus.

Being. Allah, they said, was the Moslem's God, and Brahma that of the Hindus. A bitter controversy followed. It was then that Dr. Duff, the Scotch Presbyterian missionary at Calcutta, suggested "Heaven's Light Our Guide."

The whole matter was brought before Sir Charles Wood, as Secretary of State for India, and Lord Palmerston, who was Prime Minister of England at that time. In religious matters Palmerston was guided by Lord Shaftesbury, the philanthropist, who advocated a religious motto. Queen victoria, acting on the advice of the Prince Consort, was disposed to omit any reference to the Almighty and to follow the secular tendency of the five mottoes which I have quoted.

The religious feeling of the ciergy both in India and England was aroused. A lengthened discussion took place in the Friend of India, at that time the leading Anglo-Indian newspaper. Eventually the motto "Heaven's Light Our Guide" won the day, and it now decorates the breast of Christians, Hindus and Moslems. The medal, which has a star with a motto beneath it, suspended with a light blue ribbon with white stripes, decorates the breast of Field Marshal Roberts (Christian, the Gaekwar of Baroda (Hindu), and the Nisam of Hyderabad (Moslem).

But it is to be noted that although there are two orders of knighthood, the Indian and the Victorian orders, and two orders of Merit and the Royal Red Cross, all established subsequent to the year 1861, in not a single instance has a motto of any kind been adopted. And besides this "Det Gratia" is now omitted from the rupee of India. What would be said of the Liberal Government in England if in order to conciliate the heathen of India and secularists in England it removed the religious motto from the Order of the Star of India? King Edward would not dare to do what our "King Edward would not dare to do what our "King Edward would not dare to do what our "King Edward would not dare to do what our "King Edward would not dare to do what our "King Edward would not dare to do what our "King Edward would not da

THE NEXT PRESIDENT. Many Obscure Men Who Are Fitted for

the Office. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: seems to me a great amount of valuable newspaper space is worse than wasted in selecting and discussing a few prominent Administration officials for the next Presidency-Roosevelt, Taft, Cannon, Knox. Why not wait a few months and see how gentlemen look at the home stake? these

Rooseveit is said to have gone soul and body into a reform of the great trusts and damages or fines and imposing punishments on the evildoers.

From Mr. Rockefeller \$29,000,000 is due,

and some other smaller judgments are un-collected. I believe; while several malefactors collected, I believe; while several malefactors are worse than free this moment, actually in full swing in the centralizing of wealth by crooked jugglery, as in previous days.

From the press one would think that Presidential timber was very scarce in America. I am certain that there are thousands of men, and lots of women, too, who could fill the President's chair just as well and perhaps better than does the present incumbent. Presidential timber is far less scarce than straight, square men who will go through with reforms to the end fearlessly.

There is one point I cannot resist writing about, and that is the modern habit of chasing after the Presidency as If it were a foot-

about, and that is the modern habit of chasing after the Presidency as if it were a football, to be captured by the smartest athlete. It did not go that way in the early days. Now mouthy fellows come out of the brush, renounce all pursuits and push for the Presidency regardless of personal qualifications or the wishes of the people.

It seems to me men most desirous of being President may be least fitted for the place. Mr. Rooseveit cannot consistently be a candidate. Mr. Hughes wants a little longer time for development and expression. Bryan has expressed and trimmed to astonish everybody. Knox is nowhere. Cannon is a bass drum as a politician. But there are thousands of dark horses, and a dark horse it will be, one who will be in favor of a strong navy and an aerial fleet for war to match the allied forces plotting for the rule of the Pacific. New York, November 19. O. H. Kimball.

Catholic Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre spondent "Veritas" thinks that Catholic bishops may blame themselves for the lack of a cultured alty in the Church qualified to affirm or reject by argument and reason." "Veritas" must have written without reflection.

Catholic bishops have established a large num her of educational institutions, every one of which has reason for its main purpose. Every Catholic college student must qualify in logic, philosophy degree by running a dash through ologies and lams. Catholic institutions have not surrendered to that blind worship of unnecessary knowledge which is known as "modern education."

Our young men are being taught to think clearly and to judge with taste and discernment, while the infortunate youth of non-sectarian universities are ounting the bones of a crocodile or learning lithy habits of a stupid savage.

Debating is an important factor in Catholic education. The debaters of Holy Cross have com-

peted with representatives of other colleges, but Holy Cross has not yet been defeated. NEW YORK, November 18. HOLE CROSS.

The Possibility of Escaping Bryan TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am at a lose o understand the hysteria which appears to attack

everybody when the subject of the nomination of Bryan for the Presidency comes up for discus-sion. They talk as if nothing but divine intervention can protect the Democratic party from this terrible catastrophe.

Do these people understand that the national

Democratic convention requires a two-thirds vote of all the delegates present to nominate? Is it conceivable that Bryan can get a two-thirds vote in that convention? The oppo sition, if it remains as it stands now, disunited and lacking concentra-tion upon any special favorite, would solidify instantly when it came to vote on the Bryan proposition, and bury him under the suffrages of tleast one half the convention. A. E. Lewis. Milrord, Pa., November 18.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Speaking of the poor work on the new coins now being turned out by the Government, what do you think of Uncle pared with designs we have had in the past, the atest effort strikes me as cheap, tawdry and wholl

NEW YORK, November 19.

The Literary Government Report. From the Denser Republican.

Most of our Government reports are so poorly written they are worthless.—Walter H. Page in the Atlantic Monthly.

On, what a chance to work reform in Uncle Sam's

On bulletins how Pegasus would fly with sweeping we'd like to read—keep off, you men who should be handling krowels! Hogs," fresh from the pen of Howells.

And 'stead of all those dull reports that come from cities foreign.

Let novelettes be writ, instead, in language that is soarin';

For instance "Trade in Zansibar" would not go in the scuttle

If Henry James would write it up, in styles so deep
and subtle.

So turn them loose, our author folk, upon themes dry and musty:

With style and shotorio let's help our pamphlets crude and tracty;

And they'll be read, sh, especity, in palaces and horse. And erop reports will soon crowd out the six best selling novels! SUNDAY READING.

Books for the Promotion of Picty in Youth of Bygone Days.

From the London Tribune. It would be interesting to note the attitude of the modern child if he were suddenly confronted with the phase of religious thought and feeling which found part of its expression in the old fashioned Sunday reading. Sunday day reading is, I should say, peculiar to the English nation, just as Sunday itself has a special meaning for the Englishman—a meaning which comes out in "sacred music" and harmoniums, in kid gloves and missionary lotto. There were once two dear old sister who, unable to go to church and obliged to put their cribbage in the cupboard till Mon day, found Sunday evening inexpressibly wearisome. An ingenious friend suggested that they should play "halma" and call it the "Israelites Crossing the Red Sea," which they did, much to the pleasure and profit of their

souls and their tempers. Though it would be exaggeration to say that Sunday reading is entirely out of date yet it carries us back irresistibly to a Victorian era of heavy mahogany and green reportains, of stuffed birds and wax flowers in glass cases edged with red plush-the insignia of every house with restensions to solidarity and elegance-of drawing room tablecloths of red cloth edged with red plush, or per chance of handsome black material with handworked embroidery of yellow jessaming all the way around. It recalls funny little rickety footstools with woolwork tops-in-deed, woolwork of all kinds from pansy slippers to pelargenium sofa cushions—extraor-dinary feats of patchwork, crazy or other wise, crochet antimacassars (a wonderfu word, forsooth) and knitted quilts, which represented years of patient labor. And then imagine yourself a very little girl in a stiff clean frock with short sleeves, which at church time by a mysterious and painful system of hooks and eyes let down and became long seat yourself on a woolwork footstool and take your "Pilgrim's Progress" on your knees. or your best Bible, which was given you by your godfathers and godmothers at your ban-tism, and you will suddenly feel that man -and little girls, too was made for the Sab-bath and not that the Sabbath was made for

It is not, after all, such a great while ago since the mother of the family put away all week day books and papers on Saturda exchanged for volumes of sermons, missionary magazines and "Sunday at Home" such as you will still find at old fashioned hotels and railway stations. I once knew a sweet old lady whose husband—a rigid Liberal and Nonconformist—had for some thirty years tried to induce his wife to be "broad minded," but notwithstanding, after he had gone to bed on Saturday night, she always slipped down and surreptitiously put away all the week day books.

Some families were, of course, brought up almost exclusively on missionaries. Every Sunday morning a penny was put in the missionary box, on which knelt a little appealing black brother, and also when you were naughty, which suggested doing evil that good might come. The "poor heathen" was the topic of the day, and you congratulated yourself with Dr. Watts when he wrote:

Lord, I ascribe it to Thy grace exchanged for volumes of sermons, mission

Lord, I ascribe it to Thy grace And not to chance, as others do. That I was born of Christian race And not a heathen or a Jew. That I was born of Christian race
And not a heathen or a Jew.

A very popular story was "Little Henry and His Bearer," which described a good little white boy who told the poor black man about God, and who, of course, died very young.

All very good little children died young in the story books, so that unusual goodness must have been the source of considerable anxiety to affectionate parents. I came across a little old book the other day called "Examples for Youth." On the yellow fly len was written in childish, careful, sloping hand, "Presented to Mary Palmer Junior. By her sister." It was to be read on Sundays and was dated 1828. History has it that Mary Palmer, Jr.,—a demure little Quakeress withal—became somewhat flirtatiously inclined not so many years later, so the book may have been given as an early corrective. The accounts are taken from a work called "Piety Promoted," and all of them begin with unusual piety in early youth and end with the deathbed of the little paragon and his or her dying words.

Dr. Watt's "Divine and Moral Songs for the Use of Children," already quoted above, were in great request for Sunday consumption, for the good doctor provided for mither the paragres of Delay, "Solemn Thoughts of God and Death," "Examples of Ear" Piety," "Arainst Lying," "Against Quarreiling and Fighting," "Against Idleness and Mischlef," "Against Pride in Clothes," the last of which runs:

last of which runs: How proud we are! how proud to shew Our clothes and call them rich and new. When the poor sheep and alloworms w

Pity for the poor sheep and silkworms at teathen was de riqueur, and this unco-ciously superior attitude comes out again the following: My God. I hate to walk or dwell With sinful children here;

Then let me not be sent to Hell.
Where none but sinners are

Next to pig tron, copper and bituminous cocheduled by the National Geolog ome the products of the clays; and of the cla hemselves the product ranking highest in valrhich 10,027,039,000 were marketed. The value \$61,300,696, was an increase of \$93,687 over the value for 1905, and constituted 47.30 per cent. of the value of all the brick and tile products and 38.07 per cent The State of New York led with an output of

1,535,579,000 brick, valued at \$9,205,981, or about \$6 a thousand. This quantity represents 15.3 per cent, of the entire brick output of the countr. and the value is 15.02 per cent. of the total. The greater part of New York's common brick comes from the Hudson River region, one of the mor interesting centres of the clay working industries in the United States and for many years the almost exclusive source of supply for the common building brick used in New York city.

Next to New York the largest producer of brick in 1905 was Illinois, which reported an output of 1,195,210,000 brick, valued at \$5,719,906, or \$4.79 a thousand. It was the decline in price in Concounty that brought the average for the State down to \$4.79—the lowest for several years. Pennsylvania was third, with 1.027.541.000 brick valued at \$6,586,374, or \$6.41 a thousand. Ohio produced 550,422,000; New Jersey, 413,258,000; Kau

sas, 314,371,000, and California, 278,780,000 Built Church for Himself.

Reno correspondence Tonopah Sun. George Smith, who a few months ago created ensation in the district court at Reno by kneeding in prayer in the midst of a murder case and asking God for light on the evidence in the case, and who later severely criticised the Judge for passing the death sentence on four convicted men, has built himself a church on the crest of a high bill severa miles northeast of this city. The edifice stands in a desolate country to the west of the Wedekind nines and was found by a party of hunters return ing yesterday from Pyramid Lake. The church is right by two large roads, constructed at much expense. The building is small but artistic. It stands in a country unsettled, and Smith, who live near by, is the only person within miles of the

Improvised Jim Crow Car. Guthric correspondence Kansas City Star.
When the news of statebood was learned on a
Rock Island passenger train southbound from Enid
this morning, the brakeman, named Cowan, an

"The stuff's off and you'll have to move to the front end of the car. I'm from Fort Worth, Texas, and you know what that means." Then the brakeman drew a chalk line across the car, making a "Jim Crow" apartment. The ne-groes offered no resistance and remained where

he brakeman told them to alt.

The Red Prophet of Cold. From the Boston Record.

One of the rarest birds to New England is here prophesying a cold, hard winter. It is the red wall, a member of the big junco family of birds. Only in the most severe weather coes the red headed bird venture from the frozen lands of the north, and when he does it always means a cold, severe winter. There are several flocks of the birds in the Felts, and bird lovers, glad to get a chance to watch their habits, are closely observing them.

habits, are closely obs

Mis Kind. Enicker-The new Treasury notes are certificates Socker-So are most of the ones I write.

A Sacred Number.

The same of the same of the same